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Debate in the Senate.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY. (or Kr.)

On the resolution to expunge a part of the Journal for the session of 1833-1834.

Monday, January 16, 1837.

Mr. CLAY rose and said that, considering that he was the mover of the resolution of March, 1834, and the consequent relation in which he stood to the majority of the Senate by whose vote it was adopted, he had felt it to be his duty to say something on this expunging resolution; and he had always intended to do so when he should be persuaded that there existed a settled purpose of pressing it to a final decision. But it had been so taken up and put down at the last session—taken up one day, when a speech was prepared for delivery, and put down when it was pronounced, that he had really doubted whether there existed any serious intention of ever putting it to the vote. At the very close of the last session, it will be recollected that the resolution came up, and in several quarters of the Senate a disposition was manifested to come to a definitive decision. On that occasion he had offered to waive his right to address the Senate, and sit down to vote upon the resolution; but it was again laid upon the table, and laid there forever, as the country supposed, and as he believed. It is, however, now revived, and sundry changes having taken place in the members of this body, it would seem that the present design is to bring the resolution to an absolute conclusion.

I have not risen (continued Mr. Clay) to repeat, at full length, the argument by which the friends of the resolution of March, 1834 sustained it. That argument is before the world, was unanswered at the time, and is unanswerable. And I here, in my place, in the presence of my country and of my God, after the fullest consideration and deliberation of which my mind is capable, re-assert my solemn conviction of the truth of every proposition contained in that resolution. But whilst it is not my intention to commit such an indictment upon the Senate as that would be of retracting the whole ground of argument formerly occupied, I desire to lay before it, at this time, a brief and true state of the case. Before the fatal step is taken of giving to the expunging resolution the sanction of the American Senate, I wish, by presenting a faithful outline of the real questions involved in the resolution of 1834, to make a last, even if it is to be an ineffectual, appeal to the sober judgments of Senators. I begin by reasserting the truth of that resolution.

Our British ancestors understood perfectly well the immense importance of the money power in a representative Government. It is the great lever by which the Crown is touched and made to conform its administration to the interests of the kingdom and the will of the people. Deprive Parliament of the power of freely granting or withholding supplies, and surrender to the King the purse of the nation; he instantly becomes an absolute monarch. Whatever may be the form of government, elective or hereditary, democratic or despotic, that person who commands the force of the nation, and at the same time has uncontrolled possession of the purse of the nation, has absolute power, whatever may be the official name by which he is called.

Our immediate ancestors, profiting by the lessons on civil liberty which had been taught in the country from which we sprung, endeavored to encircle around the public purse, in the hands of Congress, every possible security against the intrusion of the Executive. With this view, Congress alone is invested, by the Constitution, with the power to lay and collect the taxes. When collected, not a cent is to be drawn from the public Treasury, but in virtue of an act of Congress. And, among the first acts of this government was the passage of a law establishing the Treasury Department, for the safe keeping and the legal and regular disbursement of the money so collected. By that act a Secretary of the Treasury is placed at the head of the Department; and, varying in this respect from all the other Departments, he is to report, not to the President, but directly to Congress, and is liable to be called to give information in person before Congress. It is impossible to examine dispassionately that act, without coming to the conclusion that he is emphatically the agent of Congress in performing the duties assigned by the Constitution to Congress. The act further provides that a Treasurer shall be appointed to receive and keep the public money, and none can be drawn from his custody but under the authority of a law, and in virtue of a warrant drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, counter signed by the Comptroller, and recorded by the Register. Only when such a

warrant is presented can the Treasurer lawfully pay one dollar from the public purse. Why was the concurrence of these four officers required in disbursements of the public money? Was it not for greater security? Was it not intended that each exercising a separate and independent will should be a check upon every other? Was it not the purpose of the law to consider each of these four officers, acting in his proper sphere, not as a mere automaton, but as an intellectual, intelligent, and responsible person, bound to observe the law, and to stop the warrant, or stop the money, if the authority of the law were wanting?

Thus stood the Treasury from 1789 to 1816; during that long time no President had ever attempted to interfere with the custody of the public purse. It remained where the law placed it, undisturbed, and every Chief Magistrate, including the Father of his Country, respected the law.

In 1816 an act passed to establish the Bank of the United States for the term of twenty years; and, by the 16th section of the act, it is enacted "that the deposits of the money of the United States in places in which the said bank and the branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case, the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and, if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction."

Thus it is perfectly manifest, from the express words of the law, that the power to make any order or direction for the removal of the public deposits is conferred to the Secretary alone, to the absolute exclusion of all the world besides. And the law, proceeding upon the established principle that the Secretary of the Treasury, in all that concerns the public purse, acts as the direct agent of Congress, requires, in the event of his ordering or directing a removal of the deposits, that he shall immediately lay his reasons therefor before whom? The President? No! before Congress.

So stood the public Treasury and the public deposits from the year 1816 to September, 1833. In all that period of seventeen years, running through or into four several Administrations of the Government, the law had its uninterrupted operation, no Chief Magistrate having assumed upon himself the power of diverting the public purse from its lawful custody, or of substituting his will to that of the officer to whose care it was exclusively entrusted.

In the session of Congress of 1832-'3 an inquiry had been instituted by the House of Representatives into the condition of the Bank of the United States. It resulted in a conviction of its entire safety, and a declaration by the House, made only a short time before the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of March, 1833, that the public deposits were perfectly secure. This declaration was probably made in consequence of suspicions then abroad of a design on the part of the Executive to remove the deposits. These suspicions were denied by the press friendly to the Administration. Nevertheless, the members had scarcely reached their respective homes before measures were commenced by the Executive to effect a removal of the deposits from that very place of safety which it was among the last acts of the House to declare existed in the Bank of the United States.

In the prosecution of this design, Mr. McLane, the Secretary of the Treasury, who was decidedly opposed to such a measure, was promoted to the Department of State, and Mr. Duane was appointed to succeed him. But Mr. Duane was equally convinced with his predecessor that he was forbidden by every consideration of duty to execute the power with which the law had entrusted the Secretary of the Treasury, and refused to remove the deposits; whereupon he was dismissed from office, a new Secretary of the Treasury was appointed, and, in September, 1833, by the command of the President, the measure was finally accomplished. That it was the President's act was never denied, but proclaimed, boasted, defended. It fell upon the country like a thunderbolt, agitating the Union from one extremity to the other. The stoutest adherents of the Administration were alarmed; and all thinking men, not blinded by party prejudice, beheld in the act a bold and dangerous exercise of power; and no human sagacity can now foresee the tremendous consequences which will ensue. The measure was adopted not long before the approaching session of Congress; and, as the concurrence of both branches might be necessary to compel a restoration of the deposits, the object was to take the chance of a possible division between

them, and thereby defeat the restoration.

And where did the President find the power for this most extraordinary act? It has been seen that the Constitution, jealous of all Executive interference with the Treasury of the nation, has confided it to the exclusive care of Congress, by every precautionary guard, from the first imposition of the taxes to the final disbursement of the public money.

It has been seen that the language of the sixteenth section of the law of 1816 is express and free from all ambiguity; and that the Secretary of the Treasury is the sole and exclusive depositary of the authority which it confers.

Those who maintain the power of the President have to support it against the positive language of the Constitution, against the explicit words of the statute, and against the genius and theory of all our institutions.

And how do they surmount these insuperable obstacles? By a series of far-fetched implications, which, if every one of them were as true as they are believed to be incorrect or perverted, would stop far short of maintaining the power which was exercised.

The first of these implied powers is, that of dismissal, which is claimed for the President. Of all the questioned powers ever exercised by this Government, this is the most questionable. From the first Congress down to the present Administration, it had never been examined. It was carried, then, in the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice President. And those who, at that day, argued in behalf of the power, contended for it upon conditions which have been utterly disregarded by the present Chief Magistrate. The power of dismissal is nowhere in the Constitution granted, in express terms, to the President. It is not a necessary incident to any granted power; and the friends of the power have never been able to agree among themselves as to the precise part of the Constitution from which it springs.

But, if the power of dismissal was as incontestable as it is justly contestable, we utterly deny the consequences deduced from it. The argument is, that the President has, by implication, the power of dismissal. From this first implication another is drawn, and that is, that the President has the power to control the officer, whom he may dismiss, in the discharge of his duties, in all cases whatever; and that this power of control is so comprehensive as to include even the case of a specific duty expressly assigned by law to the designated officer.

Now, we deny these results from the dismissing power. That power, if it exists, can draw after it only a right of general superintendence. It cannot authorize the President to substitute his will to the will of the officer charged with the performance of official duties. Above all, it cannot justify such a substitution in a case where the law, as in the present instance, assigns to a designated officer exclusively the performance of a particular duty, and commands him to report not to the President, but to Congress, in a case regarding the public purse of the nation, committed to the exclusive control of Congress.

Such a consequence as that which I am contending would concentrate in the hands of one man the entire Executive power of the nation, uncontrolled and unchecked.

It would be utterly destructive of all official responsibility. Instead of each officer being responsible, in his own separate sphere, for his official acts, he would shelter himself behind the orders of the President. And what tribunal, in heaven above or on earth below, could render judgment against any officer for an act, however atrocious, performed by the express command of the President, which, according to the argument, he was absolutely bound to obey?

Whilst all official responsibility would be utterly annihilated in subordinate officers, there would be no practical or available responsibility in the President himself.

But the case has been supposed, of a necessity for the removal of the deposits, and a refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to remove them; and it is triumphantly asked if, in such a case, the President may not remove him, and command the deed to be done. That is an extreme case, which may be met by another. Suppose the President, without any necessity, orders the removal from a place of safety to a place of hazard? If there be danger that a Secretary may neglect his duty, there is equal danger that a President may abuse his authority. Infidelity is not a human attribute. And there is more security for the Public in holding the Secretary of the Treasury to the strict performance of an official duty specially assigned to him, under all his official responsibility, than to allow the President to wrest the work from his hands, annihilate his responsibility, and

stand himself practically irresponsible. It is far better that millions should be lost by the neglect of a Secretary of the Treasury, than to establish the monstrous principle that all the checks and balances of the Executive Government shall be broken down, the whole power absorbed by one man, and his will become the supreme rule. The argument which I am combating places the whole Treasury of the nation at the mercy of the Executive. It is in vain to talk of appropriations by law, and the formalities of warrants upon the Treasury. Assuming the argument to be correct, what is to prevent the execution of an order from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a warrant, without the sanction of a previous legal appropriation, to the Comptroller to countersign it, to the Register to register it, and to the Treasurer to pay it? What becomes of that quadruple security which the precaution of the law provided? Instead of four substantive and independent wills, acting under legal obligations, all are merged in the Executive vortex.

But there was, in point of fact, no cause, none whatever, for the measure. Every fiscal consideration (and no other had the Secretary or the President a right to entertain) required the deposits to be left undisturbed in the place of perfect safety where by law they were. We told you so at the time. We asserted that the charges of insecurity and insolvency of the bank were without the slightest foundation. And time, that great arbiter of human controversies, has confirmed all that we said. The bank, from documents submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the present session, appears to be able not only to return every dollar of the stock held in its capital by the Public, but an addition of eleven per cent. beyond it.

Those who defend the Executive act have to maintain not only that the President may assume upon himself the discharge of a duty specially assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury, but that he may remove that officer, arbitrarily, and without any cause, because he refused to remove the public deposits without cause.

My mind conducts me to a totally different conclusion. I think, I solemnly believe, that the President "assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," in the language of the resolution. I believed then in truth of the resolution; and I now in my place, and under all my responsibility, reassert my unshaken conviction of it.

But it has been contended on this occasion, as it was in the debate which preceded the adoption of the resolution of 1834, that the Senate has no right to express the truth on any question which, by possibility, may become a subject of impeachment. It is manifest that if it may, there is no more usual or appropriate form in which it may be done than that of resolutions, joint or separate, orders, or bills. In no other mode can the collective sense of the body be expressed. But Senators maintain that no matter what may be the Executive encroachment upon the joint powers of the two Houses, or the separate authority of the Senate, it is bound to stand mute, and not breathe one word of complaint or remonstrance. According to the argument, the greater the violation of the Constitution or the law, the greater the incompetency of the Senate to express any opinion upon it! Further, that this incompetency is not confined to the acts of the President only, but extends to those of every officer who is liable to impeachment under the Constitution. Is this possible? Can it be true? Contrary to all the laws of Nature, is the Senate the only being which has no power of self-preservation—no right to complain or to remonstrate against attacks upon its very existence?

The argument is, that the Senate, being the constitutional tribunal to try all impeachments, is thereby precluded from the exercise of the right to express any opinion upon any official malfeasance, except when acting in its judicial character.

If this disqualification exist, it applies to all impeachable officers, and ought to have protected the late Postmaster General against the resolution, unanimously adopted by the Senate, declaring that he had borrowed money contrary to law. And it would disable the Senate from considering that Treasury order which has formed such a prominent subject of its deliberations during the present session.

And how do Senators maintain this obligation of the Senate to remain silent and behold itself stripped, one by one, of all its constitutional powers, without resistance, and without murmur? Is it imposed by the language of the Constitution? Has any part of that instrument been pointed to which expressly

enjoins it? No, no, not a syllable. But it is attempted to be deduced by another far-fetched implication. Because the Senate is the body which is to try impeachments, therefore it is inferred the Senate can express no opinion on any matter which may form the subject of impeachment. The Constitution does not say so. That is undeniable; but Senators think so.

The Senate acts in three characters, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial; and their importance is in the order enumerated. By far the most important of the three is its legislative. In that, almost every day that it has been in session from 1789 to the present time, some legislative business has been transacted; whilst, in its judicial character, it has not sat more than three or four times in that whole period.

Why should the judicial function limit and restrain the legislative function of the Senate, more than the legislative should the judicial? If the degree of importance of the two should decide which ought to impose the restraint, in cases of conflict between them, none can doubt which it should be.

But if the argument is sound, how is it possible for the Senate to perform its legislative duties? An act in violation of the Constitution or laws is committed by the President or a subordinate executive officer, and it becomes necessary to correct it by the passage of a law. The very act of the President in question was under a law to which the Senate had given its concurrence. According to the argument, the correcting law cannot originate in the Senate, because it would have to pass in judgment upon that act. Nay, more, it cannot originate in the House and be sent to the Senate, for the same reason of incompetency in the Senate to pass upon it. Suppose the bill contained a preamble reciting the unconstitutional or illegal act, to which the legislative corrective is applied, according to the argument, the Senate must not think of passing it. Pushed to its legitimate consequence, the argument requires the House of Representatives itself cautiously to abstain from the expression of any opinion upon an Executive act, except when it is acting as the grand inquest of the nation, and considering articles of impeachment.

Assuming that the argument is well founded, the Senate is equally restrained from expressing any opinion which would imply the innocence or the guilt of an impeachable officer, unless it be maintained that it is lawful to express praise and approbation, but not censure or difference of opinion. Instances have occurred in our past history, (the case of the British minister, Jackson, was a memorable one,) and many others may arise in our future progress, when, in reference to foreign Powers, it may be important for Congress to approve what has been done by the Executive, to present a firm and united front, and to pledge the country to stand by and support him. May it not do that? If the Senate dare not entertain and express any opinion upon an Executive measure, how do those who support this expunging resolution justify the acquittal of the President which it proclaims?

No Senator believed in 1834 that, whether the President merited impeachment or not, he ever would be impeached. In point of fact he has not been, and we have every reason to suppose that he never will be impeached. Was the majority of the Senate, in a case where it believed the Constitution and laws to have been violated, and the liberties of the people to be endangered, to remain silent, and to refrain from proclaiming the truth, because, against all human probability, the President might be impeached by a majority of his political friends in the House of Representatives?

If an impeachment had been actually voted by the House of Representatives, there is nothing in the Constitution which enjoins silence on the part of the Senate. In such a case, it would have been a matter of propriety for the consideration of each Senator to avoid the expression of any opinion on a matter upon which, as a sworn judge, he would be called to act.

Hitherto I have considered the question on the supposition that the resolution of March, 1834, implied such guilt in the President that he would have been liable to conviction on a trial by impeachment before the Senate of the U. States. But the resolution, in fact, imported no such guilt. It simply affirmed that he had "assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws; but in derogation of both." It imputed no criminal motives. It did not profess to penetrate into the heart of the President. According to the phraseology of the resolution, the exceptional act might have been performed with the purest and most patriotic intention. The resolution neither

affirmed his innocence, nor pronounce his guilt. It amounts, then, say his friends on this floor, to nothing. Not so. If the Constitution be trampled upon, and the laws be violated, the injury may be equally great whether it has been done with good or bad intentions. There may be a difference to the officer, none to the country. The country, as all experience demonstrates, has most reason to apprehend those encroachments which take place on plausible pretexts, and with good intentions.

I put it, Mr. President, to the calm and deliberate consideration of the majority of the Senate, are you ready to pronounce, in the face of this enlightened community, for all time to come, and whoever may happen to be the President, that the Senate dare not, in language the most inoffensive and respectful, remonstrate against any Executive usurpation, whatever may be its degree or danger?

For one, I will not, I cannot. I believe the resolution of March, 1834, to have been true; and that it was competent to the Senate to proclaim the truth. And I solemnly believe that the Senate would have been culpably negligent of its duty to itself, to the Constitution, and to the country, if it had not announced the truth.

But let me suppose that in all this I am mistaken; that the act of the President to which exception was made was in conformity with the spirit of our free institutions and the language of our Constitution and laws; and that, whether it was or not, the Senate of 1834 had no authority to pass judgment upon it: what right has the Senate of 1837, a component part of another Congress, to pronounce judgment upon its predecessor? How can you who venture to impute to those who have gone before you an unconstitutional proceeding escape a similar imputation? What part of the Constitution communicates to you any authority to arraign your predecessors? In what article is contained your power to expunge what they have done? And may not the precedent lead to a perpetual circle of defacement and restoration of the transactions of the Senate as consigned to the public records?

Are you not only destitute of all authority, but positively forbidden to do what the expunging resolution proposes? The injunction of the Constitution to keep a journal of our proceedings is clear, express, and emphatic. It is free from all ambiguity: no sophistry can pervert the explicit language of the instrument; no artful device can elude the force of the obligation which it imposes. If it were possible to make more manifest the duty which it requires to be performed, that was done by the able and eloquent speeches, at the last session, of the Senators from Virginia and Louisiana, (Messrs. Leigh and Porter,) and at this of my colleague. I shall not repeat the argument. But I would ask, if there were no constitutional requirement to keep a journal, what constitutional right has the Senate of this Congress to pass in judgment upon the Senate of another Congress, and to expunge from its journal a deliberate act there recorded? Can an unconstitutional act of that Senate, supposing it to be so, justify you in performing another unconstitutional act?

But in lieu of any argument upon the point from me, I beg leave to cite for the consideration of the Senate two precedents: one drawn from the reign of the most despotic monarch in modern Europe, under the most despotic minister that ever bore sway over any people; and the other from the purest fountain of democracy in this country. I quote from the interesting life of the Cardinal Richelieu, written by that most admirable and popular author, Mr. James. The Duke of Orleans, the brother of Louis the 13th, had been goaded into rebellion by the wary Richelieu. The King issued a decree declaring all the supporters of the Duke guilty of high treason, and a copy of it was despatched to the Parliament of Paris, with an order to register it at once. The Parliament demurred, and proceeded to what was called an *arret de partage*.

Richelieu, however, could bear no contradiction in the course which he had laid down for himself. [How strong a resemblance does that feature of his character bear to one of our illustrious individual whom I will not further describe?] "and hurrying back to Paris with the King, he sent, in the monarch's name, a command for the members of the Parliament to present themselves at the Louvre in a body and on foot. He was obeyed immediately, and the King receiving them with great haughtiness, the Keeper of the Seals made them a speech, in which he declared that they had no authority to deliberate upon affairs of State; that the business of private individuals they might discuss, but that the will of the monarch in other matters they were alone called upon to register. The King then tore with his own hands the page of the register on which the *arret de partage* had been inscribed, and punished with his pen, from their functions several of the members of the various courts composing the Parliament of Paris." How repeated acts of the exercise of arbitrary power are likely to subvert the spirit of liberty, and to render callous the public sensibility and the fate which awaits us, if we had not been recently unhappily taught in this country, we may learn from the same author. "The finances of the State were exhausted, new impositions were devised, and a number of new offices created and sold. Against the last

named abuse the Parliament ventured to remonstrate; but the Government of the Cardinal had for its first principle despotism; and the refractory members were punished, some with exile, some with suspension of their functions. All were forced to comply with his will; and the Parliament, unable to resist, yielded, step by step, to his exactions."

The other precedent is supplied by the archives of the democracy of Pennsylvania in 1816, when it was genuine and unmixed with any other ingredient.

The provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of Pennsylvania, in regard to the obligation to keep a journal, are substantially the same. That of the United States requires that "each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House shall, at the desire of one fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal." And that of Pennsylvania is, "each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them weekly, except such parts as require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals." Whatever inviolability, therefore, is attached to a journal, kept in conformity with the one Constitution, must be equally stamped on that kept by the other. On the 10th February, 1816, in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, "the Speaker informed the House that a constitutional question being involved in a decision by him yesterday, on a motion to expunge certain proceedings from the journal, he was desirous of having the opinion of the House on the decision, viz. that a majority can expunge from the journal any proceedings in which the yeas and nays have not been called." Whereupon Mr. Holgate and Mr. Smith appealed from said decision; and on the question, is the Speaker right in his decision? the members present voted as follows: yeas three, nays seventy eight. Among the latter are to be found the two Senators now representing in this body the state of Pennsylvania. On the same day a motion was made by one of them (Mr. Buchanan) and Mr. Kelly, and read as follows: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this House no part of the journals of the House can be expunged even by unanimous consent."

The Senate observes that the question arose in a case where the yeas and nays had not been called. Even in such a case there were but four members out of eighty two that thought it was competent to the House to expunge. Had the yeas and nays been called and recorded as they were on the resolution of March, 1834, there would not have been a solitary vote in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in support of the power of expunging. And if you can expunge the resolution, why may you not expunge also the recorded yeas and nays attached to it?

But if the matter of expunction be contrary to the truth of the case, reproachful for its base subservience, derogatory from the just and necessary powers of the Senate, and repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, the manner in which it is proposed to accomplish this dark deed is also highly exceptionable. The expunging resolution which is to blot out or enshroud the four or five lines in which the resolution of 1834 stands recorded, or rather the recitals by which it is preceded, are spun out into a thread of enormous length. It rups, whereas, and whereas, and whereas, and whereas, and whereas, &c. into a formidable array of nine several whereases. One who should have the courage to begin to read them, unaware of what was to be their termination, would think that at the end of such a tremendous display he must find the very devil. It is like a kite or a comet, except that the order of Nature is inverted, and the tail, instead of being behind, is before the body to which it is appended.

I shall not trespass on the Senate by inquiring into the truth of all the assertions of the fact and of principle contained in these recitals. It would not be difficult to expose them all, and to show that not one of them has more than a colorable foundation. It is asserted by one of them that the President was put upon his trial, and condemned, unheard, by the Senate in 1834. Was that true? Was it a trial? Can the majority now assert, upon their oaths, and in their consciences, that there was any trial or condemnation? During the warmth of debate, Senators might endeavor to persuade themselves and the public that the proceeding of 1834 was, in its effects and consequences, a trial, and would be a condemnation of the President; but now, after the lapse of near three years, when the excitement arising from an animated discussion has passed away, it is marvellous that any one should be prepared to assert that an expression of the opinion of the Senate upon the character of an Executive act was an arraignment, trial, and conviction of the President of the United States!

Another fact, asserted in one of these recitals, is, that the resolution of 1834, in either of the forms in which it was originally presented or subsequently modified prior to the final shape which it assumed when adopted, would have been rejected by a majority of the Senate. What evidence is there in support of this assertion?

None. It is, I verily believe, directly contrary to the fact. In either of the modifications of the resolution, I have not a doubt that it would have passed. They were all made in that spirit of accommodation by which the mover of the resolution has ever regulated his conduct as a member of a deliberative body. In not one single instance did he understand from any Senator at whose request he made the modification, that, without it, he would vote against the resolution. How, then, can even the Senators who were of the minority of 1834, undertake to make the assertion in question? How can the new Senators, who have come here since, pledge themselves to the fact asserted in the recital of which they could not have had any conception? But all the members of the majority—the veterans and the raw recruits—the six years men and the six weeks men—are required to concur in this most unfounded assertion, as I believe it to be. I submit it to one of the latter (looking towards Mr. Dana, from Maine, here by a temporary appointment from the Executive,) whether, instead of inundating the Senate with a torrent of fulsome and revolting adulation poured on the President, it would not be wiser and more patriotic to illustrate the brief period of his Senatorial existence by some great measure fraught with general benefit to the whole Union? Or, if he will not or cannot elevate himself to a view of the interests of the entire country, whether he had not better dedicate his time to an investigation into the causes of an alien jurisdiction being still exercised over a large part of the territory of the State which he represents? And why the American carrying trade to the British colonies, in which his State was so deeply interested, has been lost by a most improvident and bungling arrangement?

President, what patriotic purpose is to be accomplished by this expunging resolution? What new honor or fresh laurels will it win for our common country? Is the power of the Senate so vast that it ought to be circumscribed, and that of the President so restricted that it ought to be extended? What power has the Senate? None separately. It can only act jointly with the other House, or jointly with the Executive. And although the theory of the Constitution supposes, when consulted by him, it may freely give an affirmative or negative response, according to the practice, as it now exists, it has lost the faculty of the negative altogether. When the Senate expresses its deliberate judgment, in the form of a resolution, that resolution has no compulsory force, but appeals only to the dispassionate intelligence, the calm reason, and the sober judgment of the community. The Senate has no army, no navy, no patronage, no lucrative offices, nor glittering honors to bestow. Around us there is no swarm of greedy expectants, rendering us homage, anticipating our wishes, and ready to execute our commands.

How is it with the President? Is he powerless? He is felt from one extremity to the other of this vast Republic. By means of principles which he has introduced, and innovations which he has made in our institutions, alas! but too much countenanced by Congress and a confiding people, he exercises uncontrolled the power of the state. In one hand he holds the purse, and in the other brandishes the sword of the country. Myriads of dependents and partisans, scattered over the land, are ever ready to sing hosannas to him, and to laud to the skies whatever he does. He has swept over the Government, during the last eight years, like a tropical tornado. Every department exhibits traces of the ravages of the storm. Take, as one example, the Bank of the United States. No institution could have been more popular with the People, with Congress, and with State Legislatures. None ever better fulfilled the great purposes of its establishment. But it unfortunately incurred the displeasure of the President; he spoke, and the bank has prosrated. And those who were loudest in its praise are now loudest in its condemnation. What object has its ambition (as unsatisfied? When disabled from age any longer to hold the sceptre of power, he designates his successor, and transmits it to his favorite! What more does he want? Must we blot, deface, and mutilate the records of the country to punish the presumptuousness of expressing an opinion contrary to his own?

What patriotic purpose is to be accomplished by this expunging resolution? Can you make that not to be which has been? Can you eradicate from memory and from history the fact that in March, 1834, a majority of the Senate of the United States passed the resolution which excites your enmity? Is it your vain and wicked object to arrogate to yourselves that power of annihilating the past which has been denied to Omnipotence itself? Do you intend to thrust your hands into our hearts, and to pluck out the deeply-rooted convictions which are there? Or is it your design merely to stigmatize us? YOU cannot stigmatize us.

Nor yet, did base dishonor blot our name. Standing securely upon our conscious rectitude, and bearing aloft the shield of the constitution of our country, your puny efforts are impotent, and we defy all your power. Put the majority of 1834 in one scale, and that by which this expunging resolution is to be carried in the other, and

let truth and justice, in Heaven above, and on Earth below, and liberty and patriotism, decide the preponderance.

What patriotic purpose is to be accomplished by this expunging resolution? Is it to appease the wrath, and to heal the wounded pride, of the Chief Magistrate? If he be really the hero that his friends represent him, he must despise all mean condescension, all grovelling sycophancy, all self-degradation and self-abasement. He would reject, with scorn and contempt, as unworthy of his fame, your black scratches and your baby lines in the fair records of his country. Black lines! Black lines! Sir, I hope the Secretary of the Senate will preserve the pen with which he may inscribe them, and present to that Senator of the majority whom he may select, as a proud trophy, to be transmitted to his descendants. And hereafter, when we shall lose the forms of our free institutions, all that now remain to us, some future American monarch, in gratitude to those by whose means he has been enabled, upon the ruins of civil liberty, to erect a throne, and to commemorate especially this expunging resolution, may institute a new order of knighthood, and confer on it the appropriate name of The Knights of the Black Lines.

But why should I detain the Senate, or needlessly waste my breath in fruitless exertions. The deed is done. It is one of urgency, too. The deed is to be done—that foul deed which, like the blood-stained hands of the guilty Macbeth, all Ocean's waters will never wash out. Proceed, then, to the noble work which lies before you, and, like other skilful executioners, do it quickly. And when you have perpetrated it, go home to the people, and tell them what glorious honors you have achieved for our common country. Tell them that you have extinguished one of the brightest and purest lights that ever burnt at the altar of civil liberty. Tell them that you have silenced one of the noblest batteries that ever thundered in defence of the Constitution, and bravely spiked the cannon. Tell them that, henceforward, no matter what daring or outrageous act any President may perform, you have forever hermetically sealed the mouth of the Senate. Tell them that he may fearlessly assume what powers he pleases, snatch from its lawful custody the public purse, command a military detachment to enter the Halls of the Capitol, overawe Congress, trample down the Constitution, and raze every bulwark of freedom; but that the Senate must stand mute, in silent submission, and not dare to raise its opposing voice. That it must wait until a House of Representatives, humbled and subdued like itself, and a majority of it composed of the partisans of the President, shall prefer articles of impeachment. Tell them, finally, that you have restored the glorious doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. And, if the people do not pour out their indignation and imprecations, I have yet to learn the character of American freemen.

List of Acts, Passed at the second session of the Twenty-fourth Congress.

- An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1837.
- An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year 1837.
- An act to grant to the Atchafalaya Rail Road and Banking Company the right of way through the public lands of the United States.
- Joint resolution granting a pension to Susan Deatur, widow of the late Stephen Deatur.
- Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to correct a clerical error in the award of the commissioners under the treaty with France of 1831.
- An act to amend the charter of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of George town.
- An act to change the title of certain officers of the Navy.
- An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.
- An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1837.
- A joint resolution directing the prompt publication of the annual statement of commerce and navigation.
- An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.
- An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year 1837.
- An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint and regulating the coins of the United States."
- An act for the relief of Robert Letcher and Thomas P. Moore.
- An act to authorize certain rail road companies to construct rail roads through the public lands in the Territory of Florida.
- An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1837.
- An act to regulate, in certain cases, the disposition of the proceeds of lands ceded by Indian tribes to the United States.
- An act making an appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities.
- An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish branches of the Mint of

the United States," passed the 3d day of March, 1836.

An act to admit the State of Michigan into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

An act to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas.

An act to suspend certain provisions of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth day of July, 1832.

An act respecting discriminating duties upon Dutch and Belgian vessels and their cargoes.

An act making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837.

An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1837.

An act to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, during the year 1837.

An act to provide for continuing the construction and repair of certain roads, and for other purposes, during the year 1837.

An act to authorize and sanction the sales of reserves provided for Creek Indians in the treaty of March 24, 1832, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An act explanatory of the act entitled "An act granting half-pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes."

An act making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacon lights, buoys, and dolphins for the year 1837.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to amend the judicial system of the U. States."

An act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the term of the enlistment of seamen.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claim of the United States on the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania.

An act to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States.

An act for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of 1830, with the Choctaw Indians.

An act to continue in force for a limited time the act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain."

An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

[And thirty-nine other Acts of a private nature, generally for the relief of some single individual.]

The Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following incident, as having occurred in the committee of the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Wise was Chairman:

"Last evening Mr. Wise's committee met to agree upon a report. Mr. Pierce, of Rhode Island, commenced reading what was first supposed to be the production of a majority, but what appeared afterwards to have been concocted by only a portion of that majority. It was soon discovered that it contained misrepresentations, and, by innuendo, slanders against Mr. Wise. Gen. Campbell, of South Carolina, one of the minority, interrupted its reading, for the purpose of proposing alterations; whereupon it was contended that such a proposition would be out of order; but the Chairman (Mr. Wise) decided that it was in order; from this decision Mr. Parks appealed. After some desultory conversation, it was agreed that the whole document should be read, but that notes should be made on the margin of it, as the reading progressed, opposite to the exceptionable parts, for subsequent consideration. The misrepresentations became so numerous and so palpable, that General Campbell would hear no more.

"After much collision, he expressed his opinion and abhorrence of the paper, and remarked that the man who would undertake to sustain it in the committee, for the purpose of being reported to the House, he would hold personally responsible, and if the individual refused to consider himself bound by the laws of honor, then he (Gen. Campbell) would chastise him in the committee room, or in the streets whenever he met him. He said he would lock the door until the question was settled. The paper was then withdrawn.

"The next morning, the committee again met, and Mr. Hannegan presented a brief report, drawn up in courteous terms, as I am informed. The minority dissent from it, but have no reason to consider it personally offensive."

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

From the Hamilton (Tennessee) Observer. It is well known to our readers that among the many natural curiosities found in the extensive caves and grottoes in the vicinity of the Great Laurel Ridge, (Cumberland Mountains,) many human skeletons and bones of animals have been discovered, some of them in a petrified state. These caves abound in prodigious vaulted apartments and chambers, exhibiting scenes of gloomy grandeur which astound the beholder. Several petrified trees have also been discovered on the banks of the river near this ridge, as also,

of mammoth and other animals whose
races are now extinct.
But the most remarkable discovery that
has ever been made in this part of the
country—if not the greatest natural curi-
osity in the world, was brought to light
on Sunday, 24th Jan. by two scientific
gentlemen with whom we are acquainted
and who are now in town. They have
been for several weeks exploring the
caves above alluded to, and gathering
such curiosities as they wished to carry
away with them.
The wonderful discovery, which will
now shortly be presented to the public is
three petrified bodies entire, one of a
dog and two human bodies, one of them
holding a spear. It is believed by these
gentlemen that all three of the bodies may
be removed from their position in a per-
fect state though the dog, being in a lay-
ing posture upon a flat rock, it will un-
doubtedly be a difficult task to remove it
uninjured. The human bodies appear to
be those of men—probably hunters.
Their clothing can hardly be distinguish-
ed—but still it is evident that too was in
a measure turned to stone. They are
described thus—one sitting, with the head
leaned as it were against a projecting
rock, and the other standing, with a spear
balanced in his hand, as though he was
surprised, and had just started on a quick
look. The dog lies as if crouched in
front of or about to make a spring—but
features or body are not distinct
determine which position.
This wonderful formation cannot be
accounted for in any other way than that
these persons were buried by some con-
volution of nature. The cave in which
they were found is full 125 feet into the
mountain, and is situated about a mile
and a half beyond what is called Mam-
moth Grotto, in a direct line. The
entrance to the place is difficult, and it
is thought that it was never before attempt-
ed at all. At the foot of the entrance of
the cave is a considerable brook of water,
which appears to gather from all parts of
it. There is also a valley thence to the
river. The gentlemen who have made this
interesting discovery are making
preparations to bring away the
bodies, which they intend to have for-
warded to New York.
Duty of Freeman. It is a condition
annexed to republican institutions, that
the people should superintend the govern-
ment, and both appoint and watch their
rulers. If any man thinks to excuse
himself from this service, by the plea
that politics interfere with his profession
or trade, and therefore he will give no
attention to the subject; or if he brings
forward the objection that intrigue and
corruption belong to political parties,
and he cannot conscientiously connect
himself with any, he is mistaken—neither
of these excuses are of any avail.—
What will a man live under the protec-
tion and in the enjoyment of the privi-
leges of a free administration, and hold
back from the performance of his public
duties, by the sordid plea that his pecu-
niary affairs must engross all his time?
Such a man is unfit to breathe the at-
mosphere of a free land. And shall the
apology, that bad men are engaged in
political strife, be received for negligence
and sloth? The very motive that should
call every mechanic from his workshop,
every merchant from his counting house,
and every professional man from his
study, is that bad men may seek to rule,
that political gamblers, flushed with suc-
cess, may revel at the public feasts, en-
danger our liberties and disgrace our
country.
Foreign.
It was reported at Paris, that Pope Gre-
gory XVI. was dead, and that he had left
a valuable legacy to the eldest son of the
King of France.
Portugal.—A wanton attempt had been
made on the life of Prince Ferdinand, the
husband of the Queen of Portugal, on his
return from Ajuda Park, by a Frenchman
named Merier, but he was not injured.
Turkey.—The Paris Messenger of the
6th of February, says: "Letters were
yesterday received from Vienna dated the
20th ult. and stating that a courier had
arrived from Constantinople with intelli-
gence that an attempt had been made, but
fortunately without effect, to assassinate
the Sultan, who was proceeding on horse-
back from his winter palace. The attempt
was made by an ex-janissary, who was
armed with an air gun. His Highness
was only saved by the movement of
his horse at the moment of the attack.
The assassin and nine other persons, sup-
posed accomplices, were, after a short
examination, shut up in sacks and thrown
into the Bosphorus."
The present Sultan of Turkey, who
recently threw open the doors of his
Seraglio, and told his wives they might
go to and fro at pleasure, is, according to
the Albany Daily Advertiser, virtually
half a Christian. It may not be generally
known, says the Advertiser, that his
mother was a French lady of Martinique,
who was captured by Barbary corsairs
on her passage to France, and by a vag-
ary of fortune, ultimately installed in the
Seraglio of the then Sultan, as the favorite
Sultana. From her Mahmoud has inher-
ited his good sense, his chivalrous courtesy,
and his liberal principles.
Major Henry Lee died at Paris on the
30th of January.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, March 24.

In our paper to-day we have inserted
the eloquent, argumentative and power-
ful speech of Henry Clay on the Expung-
ing Resolution. Considering the position
which Mr. Clay occupies in relation
to this matter, the publication of his
speech is due in justice to him; and as
lovers of the Constitution and the Laws
we have thought it equally due to the in-
stitutions of our country. By many of
our readers we know this speech will be
read with pleasure; all may profit, and
we are sure none will be made worse by
an attentive perusal of it.

Letters from Washington correspond-
ents, published in New York papers,
teem with accounts of a reported mis-
understanding between the President of the
United States and Mr. Forsyth, the Sec-
retary of State. The cause of the mis-
understanding does not so clearly appear;
but it is stated that Mr. Forsyth sent in
his resignation, in a note addressed with
the uncourteous superscription, "Mr.
Van Buren, President of the U. States."
A copy of this note, together with an ad-
dress to the citizens of Georgia, was sent
to the Globe by Mr. Forsyth, and would
have appeared in that print in the morn-
ing, had it not been suppressed the even-
ing before by consent of parties. How
the storm was quelled is not stated.

Wm. H. Roane, esq. has been elected
by the Legislature of Virginia to be a Sen-
ator in the Congress of the U. States,
to fill the vacancy occasioned by the re-
signation of Richard E. Parker, appoint-
ed Judge.

A new Prophet, the Rev. Jedediah
Burghard, is said to have made his ap-
pearance in New York. He holds forth
might after night in Chatham street-Chap-
el; large crowds attend, and the excite-
ment is almost unprecedented.

A bill has just passed both branches of
the Legislature of Virginia, and is, of
course, a law, making the election for
Members of Congress and the General
Assembly to take place on the same day,
throughout the State.

Hereafter, the Legislature is also to
convene on the first Monday of January,
instead of the first Monday in December.

The Wilmington Advertiser has passed
into the hands of F. C. Hill, esq., by
whom it will be hereafter conducted. Mr.
Hill is said to be a man of talent and
of handsome acquirements.

The claim of the United States, under
the will of Mr. Smithson, came before
the Rolls Court in London, about the be-
ginning of February; in consequence of
some insufficient setting forth, however,
in the bill filed by Mr. Rush, the matter
was put over for amendment.

Another New State.—The Legislature
of Florida, at Tallahassee, before adjourn-
ment, passed a law directing the necessary
steps for a census, and application for a
State Government.

The *Chevalier Lovick*, Charge d'Aff-
aires of his Majesty the King of Sweden
and Norway, died recently, at Washing-
ton City, and was buried with demonstra-
tions of great respect for his memory.

A committee of the Pennsylvania Leg-
islature has for some time been investigat-
ing all the circumstances connected with
the charter of the U. S. Bank by the last
Legislature. The investigation was insti-
tuted by the opponents of the Bank, with
the view and hope of proving that the
charter had been obtained by "bribery,"
&c. The Harrisburg Telegraph contains
all the testimony in the case, which en-
tirely refutes the bribery charge, and every
other imputing the use of improper means
in procuring the charter.

Steam Saw Mill.—Our townsman
Mr. Harper Lindsay, has a few days ago
commenced operations at his steam Saw
Mill in the outskirts of our town. The
engine at present propels two saws. It
is the intention of the proprietor to add
wood cutting machines, and, if we are
rightly informed, a Grist Mill besides, by
the same power, as the engine is of a
class sufficiently large for the purpose.
The entire concern is extremely snug and
substantial, reflecting much credit on its
projector. *Greensborough Telescope.*

We sincerely regret, that the Hon. W.
B. Shepard has determined to deprive the
State of his services in the House of Re-
presentatives. The dignity with which
he has characterised his station indicates
the gentleman and the scholar. Of Mr.

Pettigrew, of whose service as a Repre-
sentative the State is about to be deprived,
we know less—but yet enough, to
lament, in common with the Whig party,
that he thinks it necessary to decline a
re-election. *Wilmington Advertiser.*

North Carolina Militia.—Thirty thou-
sand dollars were appropriated by act of
Congress, during the late session, for set-
tling the claims of North Carolina upon
the General Government for services ren-
dered by her militia during the last
war. Justice, though long delayed, has
come at last. Several agents have heret-
ofore been sent to Washington by our
state government with a view to the set-
tlement of this claim, but their efforts
were fruitless. We were not aware of
the existence of an appropriation for this
purpose, until we accidentally came across
it tacked to a general bill containing nu-
merous other items, where, we presume,
it was slipped in by the cleverness of
our Representatives. *Register.*

We understand that Wm. F. Strange,
one of the Editors of the North Carolina
Journal, has been appointed Clerk or Sec-
retary in the Branch Mint at Charlotte,
with a salary of \$1,000. To the victors
belong the spoils. *Id.*

L. H. Marsteller, of Wilmington, Sen-
ator from New Hanover in the last
Legislature, has been appointed Collec-
tor of that Port, vice Gen. James Owen,
removed. *Id.*

WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.

The last Wilmington Advertiser con-
tains a detailed statement of the proceed-
ings of the Stockholders of this Com-
pany, at their special meeting held on the
27th ult. together with the lucid and com-
prehensive Report of Mr. A. Lazarus,
President pro tem, respecting its affairs.
It appears that this work, so vitally im-
portant to the entire lower section of the
State, is prosecuted with a vigor and en-
ergy which insure its speedy and success-
ful completion. The Report states that
7052 shares have been subscribed, on
which \$95,391 57 have been received.
This entitles the Company to the State
subscription of two fifths of its Capital,
and the Directors were authorized to
make the necessary application for it—
also, to reopen books for subscription
for the residue of the capital stock. It
is determined to establish, as soon as the
necessary arrangements can be made, a
line of stages between Wilmington and
Halifax, in connexion with one or more
Steamboats. The Halifax and Weldon
Road has been incorporated in this Com-
pany, and the Report states that about
400 laborers are employed on the Road;
one locomotive is now here, another with
the iron necessary for laying 30 miles of
track, is on the way from England, and
we hope to have 30 miles at this end
completed before the close of the present
year, and, within the same time, to have
the Road graded to Waynesboro', a dis-
tance of 85 miles. At the North end
we expect to have the Road completed
from Enfield to Weldon, 20 miles. *Id.*

We have just been shown, says the
Alexandria Gazette, a counterfeit twenty
five cent piece, purporting to be of the
new emission, which is one of the best
imitations of the "constitutional curren-
cy" that we have ever seen. It is dated
1835, being of the newest fashion of these
coins, and to all outward appearance, is
a perfect and well executed quarter dol-
lar. By ringing it, however, the coun-
terfeit is at once detected, as it is without
the clear one of the genuine metal.

In the civil appropriation bill of Con-
gress, \$20,000 are provided for furni-
ture for the President's House, for the
current year. For alterations and repairs
of the President's House, and for super-
intendence of the grounds around the
same, \$7,800. The appropriation for
the service of the Post Office Department
—transportation of the mails, &c. \$4,494,
000.

The Rev. Mr. Fraser, late of North
Carolina, has taken his seat in the British
House of Lords as a Lord Lovat. He
was pastor of a Presbyterian Church in
Provost street, London. He was a des-
cendant of Lovat who was executed on
Tower Hill in 1755. *Norfolk Beacon.*

A Large Fine.—At the last term of
the Rutherford county Circuit Court,
Tennessee, the Jury assessed a fine of
\$1000 against a lady and her husband for
cruelly beating the daughter of the for-
mer, and step daughter of the latter.
People's Advocate.

Those who were associated with Lou-
is Bonaparte in the Strasburg revolt have
been acquitted. Their guilt was unques-
tioned; but the King having pardoned the
principal without trial, the jury refused
to convict the accessories.

Office of the American. N Orleans, March 7.

We are fallen on singular and anom-
alous times. In the midst of unexampled
prosperity, when all the avenues of trade
are open, when money is abundant for
the ordinary operations of commerce, we
are called upon to record several exten-
sive failures involving an amount alarm-
ing to the general credit. On Saturday,
one of our largest and most influential
houses failed for seven millions, carry-

ing with it full for millions more. When
and where this is to stop we know not.
The rage for speculation has been so
great, that there is no estimating the
amount of responsibilities incurred. It
does not appear to have been a failure
of real estate. *Id.*

FROM FLORIDA.

Savannah, March 13, 1837.—
The steam packet Florida, Captain
Richard, arrived this morning from St.
John's, but, we learn, brings no intelli-
gence from the seat of war promising a
final termination of hostilities.

The Jacksonville Courier, of Thursday
last, received by this arrival, has the fol-
lowing:

Jacksonville, March 9.
The prospect of peace which, three
weeks ago, opened bright and beautiful
upon us, is growing dim and indistinct
with the smoke and clouds of anticipated
and renewed warfare. The day of peace,
like the long-sought land of Italy, reced-
ing before the fleet of the Trojan Æneas,
flies before us into the future.

After all the time spent, all the indol-
gence given, all the credit vouchsafed to
the Simon chiefs, and their tales of being
tired of war, of wishing to surrender,
they have not yet come in, or had not
at the last intelligence from Fort Ar-
mstrong, Micanopy, Philip, and Ocoila,
have young warriors yet ensnubbed, un-
humbled, proud, daring, and as greedy
for the battle's bribe as ever. Our confi-
dence, even what little we had, of the
war being over, is growing fainter and
fainter—because the Indians linger in
coming in—they have not done as Jumper
and Alligator promised—they seem to be
acting a deceptive part—they are maneu-
vering and are ambiguous and enigmatical
in their "talks," so far as we can judge
from what we hear—and because General
Jesup himself, in our opinion, places
very little confidence in those chiefs that
have come in.

Every precaution is being made to pro-
secute the war. News from Volusia, on
the 7th instant, says that nothing late
had been heard there from Dade's battle
ground; and nine companies, under Lieut-
enant Colonel Harney, were to have
left that place on the 8th instant for Fort
Mellon, at Lake Monroe. Provisions,
stores, lumber, &c. are being transported
thither, as if an active campaign were
commencing. We fear General Jesup
has lost time by his humanity, in giving
the hostiles the time they asked to sur-
render. That they will surrender, there
are yet hopes, slight hopes. Daily, we
expect to hear something decisive on this
point. We must wait for what time will
bring to light. *Courier.*

Florida War at an End.—The Jack-
sonville Courier of the 11th, publishes
the gratifying intelligence that all the
chiefs but Ocoila, have come in, and have
consented to removal. All are to assem-
ble at Tampa Bay by the tenth day of
April next, prepared for removal to their
western homes. The Indians say that
Ocoila is on the Sawnee, and that they
will bring him to Tampa Bay by the
tenth of April.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 8th
inst. gives the following account of the In-
dians in that quarter:

About four thousand of the Creek's are
now encamped within two miles of this
town, and will shortly leave for their
homes across the Mississippi.
The spectacle exhibited by them, is truly
heart rending. With all their cruelties,
they are human beings, and no man
of feeling can look on them in their
present destitute condition, without being
struck with the advantages of civilized
over savage life.

While our citizens are rolling in ease
and luxury, those who are natives of the
country are in the most abject poverty,
dependant for their sustenance on the
charity of the government.

We should like to see this remnant of
a once powerful tribe speedily removed.
It is wrong to keep them in subjection
any longer than the safety of the country
actually requires. Carry them off, con-
vey them to their "land of promise,"
where they can again enjoy their own
laws.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Arkan-
sas Gazette, from a gentleman in the Choctaw
Nation, dated 20th January

"Capt. Armstrong has succeeded in
having an agreement entered into between
the Chickasaw delegation and the Choctaw
tribe, whereby the former Nation is al-
lowed a home in the country of their old
allies and neighbors, [for which they pay
\$530,000.]

"The Chickasaws are to form one
district of the Choctaw Nation, and to
enjoy equal rights with the Choctaws.—
They will occupy the country bordering
on the Canadian—a fine country—rich
land and good water. So you may ex-
pect another emigration next spring.—
The Chickasaws will remove themselves,
and intend to wait until the Arkansas is
up, when they will embark upon boats,
with their families and baggage, and run
up the Choctaw country. They will
not, therefore, be a nuisance and annoy-
ance to the people of your State.

"Apotholola has demanded that all
white men, including those who have in-
termarried with his people, be expelled
from the Creek country."

Markets.

Petersburg, March 18.

Cotton—15	20 cents
Tobacco—Low	4 50 & 3 75
Cornmeal—good	2 00 & 3 00
Good to best	2 50 & 3 00
Wheat—Red	1 50 & 2 00
White	1 90 & 2 15
Flour—Family	3 12 00
Superfine	11 00

Fayetteville, March 16.

Cotton—15	14
Wheat—1	50
Flour—8	50 & 9 50
Corn—90	95
Flax Seed—1	25

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
24 Friday	5 58 6	4 12	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6
25 Saturday	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6
26 Sunday	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6
27 Monday	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6
28 Tuesday	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6
29 Wednesday	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6
30 Thursday	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6	5 58 6

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE New Steamer COTTON PLANT, in
connection with suitable Tow Boats, will
commence operating on the Cape Fear River in
fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now
constructing on the river bank a commodious
Ware-house, where Goods and Merchandise,
to and from the interior, may be stored free
of charge and in comparative safety from the
danger of fire. Such fixtures will be connect-
ed with the Warehouse as to land Goods in
better order than formerly, and without incur-
ring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant
is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted
to the river navigation, and offers to the pub-
lic the surest and most convenient mode of
transportation. Goods and Merchandise will
be received and forwarded at the customary
rates by
DOYLE O'HALLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANFORD & Co.
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.
Fayetteville, March 10. 62-3w

Comprehensive Commentary

SUBSCRIBERS to this work in Orange and
the adjoining counties, can be supplied by
applying to the Rev. ROBERT BURY, ELL,
Hillsborough. The first and second volumes
are now ready for delivery.
This Work is highly recommended by minis-
ters of various denominations, and is emphati-
cally "a Comprehensive Commentary." Those
who wish to purchase can apply as above.
March 23. 62-3w

NOTICE.

THE books and papers of the late firm of
CAIN & KIRKLAND have been left tem-
porarily in my hands; those indebted are
therefore requested to call and make immedi-
ate settlement, otherwise their accounts will
be put into the hands of an officer.
LEO. E. HEARTT.
March 23. 62-

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
Second Class, for 1837.
To be drawn at Hillsborough, Randolph
Co. on Saturday, the 1st of April.
COMBINATION SYSTEM,
60 number Lottery, 10 drawn ballots.

Stevenson & Points, Managers

CAPITAL. \$8,000!
PRIZE. \$8,000!
Principal Prizes.
One prize of \$8,000—one of \$4,000—
one of \$2,500—one of \$2,000—
one of \$1,200—
ten of \$1,000—ten of \$500—ten of
\$200—besides many of \$100, \$50, &c.
amounting in all to
125,906 Dollars.

Whole Tickets, 84 00
Halves, 2 40
Quarters, 1 00
All prizes payable in CASH, forty days
after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fif-
teen per cent.
Tickets for sale in the greatest variety
of numbers, at my Office, one door above the
store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsbo-
rough, N. C.
ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

Ticket No. 45, 31, 13, in the 1st
class for 1837, drew a Prize of
1000 dollars; and Ticket No. 71, 33, 24, in
the 3d class, drew a Prize of 600 dollars.—
Both of which were sold by A. Parks.

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, 3d Class for 1837.

24-11-33-20-42-12-67-58-10-14-23-
71-27.

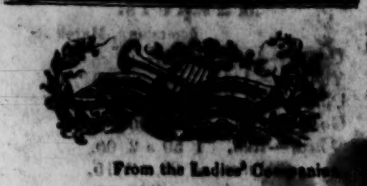
March 23. 52-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Person County.

In Equity—November Term, 1836.
John G. Wade and others,
John N. Dick and others,

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that James H. Ruffin, one of the defendants
in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state:
It is therefore ordered that publication be made
in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks
successively, for the said James H. Ruffin to
appear at the next term of this court, to be held
for the county of Person, at the court house
in Roxborough on the seventh Monday after
the fourth Monday in March next, and answer
to this petition, otherwise the same will be
taken pro confesso as to him, and decree made
accordingly.
JOHN BRADSHAW, C. M. E.
Price adv. \$3 00 62-

Blanks for sale at this Office.



From the Ladies' Companion.

A WIFE WANTED.

Ye fair ones attend, I've an offer to make you.
To Hymen's soft bands I am anxious to live;
For better for worse a companion I'll take me,
Provided she fills the description I give.
I neither expect nor can hope for perfection,
For that never yet was a bachelor's lot;
But, choosing a wife, I would make a selection,
Which many in my situation would not.
I'd have—let me see—I'd not have a beauty;
For beautiful women are apt to be vain;
Yet with a small share, I would think it a duty
To take her, be thankful, and never complain.
Her form must be good, without art to constrain it,
And rather above than below middle size;
A something (it puzzles my brain to explain it)
Like eloquent language must flow from her eyes.
She must be well bred, or I cannot respect her,
Good natured and modest, but not very coy;
Her mind well informed—'tis the principal secret
That sweetens the cup of Hymeneal joy.
Her home she must love, and domestic employment;
Have practical knowledge of household affairs;
And make it a part of her highest enjoyment,
To soften my troubles and lighten my cares.
Her age, I would have it at least to be twenty,
But not to exceed twenty-five at the most—
And the girls of that age being every where plenty,
I hope to get one of that numerous host.
Not fortune I ask, for I have no predilection
For glitter or show or the pomp of high life;
I wish to be bound by the cords of affection;
And now I have drawn you the sketch of a wife.
If any possess the above requisitions,
And wish to be bound by the conjugal band,
They will please to step forward, they know the conditions.
Enquire of the Editor, I'm always at hand.
A STRANGER.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

It is stated in an article on this subject in the last number of the Foreign Quarterly Review, that the antiquarian discoveries recently made in Spanish America, may be pronounced to be equal in interest and importance to those Egyptian discoveries made by Rosellini and Champollion. The subject of Antiquities to the public in general is a sealed book. Robertson's accounts of them are erroneous and very imperfect. He knew almost nothing about them. There exists now in New Spain the monuments of a highly civilized people who preceded the Mexicans as stupendous, as tasteful and as wonderful as those of Egypt. The strongest conviction which will flash on the mind of every ripe antiquarian while surveying the long series of Mexican and Aztec monuments preserved in various works, is their similarity with the monumental records of ancient Egypt. We recognize similar grand pyramids; marks of the same general Ophe worship; vestiges of the same tribute and solar deity; planispheres and temples; relics of palaces, noble and beautiful in their architecture; cyclopean monuments, sepulchral; domestic, religious idols and sculptures, some of rude and finished workmanship; exhibiting different eras of civilization, and often presenting the most striking analogy to the monumental style of sculpture and of statuary preeminently called Egyptian. There are likewise evidences of the existence of two great branches of the hieroglyphical language, which appears to be peculiar to the Aztecs, and some still more ancient nation that preceded the Mexicans, and which appears to have rivalled the Egyptian in its completeness, and excelled it in its regularity and beauty.

Pyramids not inferior to the Egyptian, exist in many parts of Mexico. Some of the pyramids are of a larger base than the Egyptian, and composed of equally permanent materials. The mountain of Teocote is nearly covered with the ruins of ancient buildings; planispheres and sundials exist, which exhibit a superior astronomical and chronological system, to that which was possessed by the Egyptians. At Mitla, there exists remains of a palace which was of considerable extent. Its architecture is marked by features of stately grandeur and beauty. The ground plan of this palace is Egyptian. Finally, statues sculptured in a purely classical style, have been found in the neighborhood of Otumba and Mitla. All these are evidently the work of a civilized people that preceded the Mexicans. Evidences of an amount of civilization and social comfort, which are not to be found among the popular and boasted monuments of Egypt, are furnished by the architectural memorials of this great and almost unknown people.

From the Chronicle of the Church.

DEATH.

Reader, if within a few short years you have been called to follow the mortal remains of a lovely, blooming, and an only sister, in the silent tomb, to pay the last tribute of affection to all that remains

of a beloved and indulgent father, to give back to heaven an only son and child, whose life and happiness was parcel of your own; and then again been summoned to attend the obsequies performed in memory of an affectionate and devoted mother, then will the remembrance of sympathy that beats in your heart, tell you far better than any words can tell you, how appropriate this article, on that most appropriate of all subjects.—*Death.*

But though the hand of God has been heavy upon us, though our heavenly Father has come night, and afflicted us often, we sorrow not as those who have no hope, for we trust in God, that through Christ, they have all entered into those mansions of rest, where sorrow and sighing are done away, and where the angelic symphony of praise to God and the Lamb, ascends continually from the whole host of the redeemed.

But though to them eternity is fixed, to us these afflictions, which come upon all, should call us back from our wanderings and waywardness, and lead us humbly to seek remission and forgiveness for our manifold transgressions against our God and Saviour.

To the impenitent, the death of a friend is the trump of the archangel, proclaiming in tones of startling thunder, "prepare to meet thy God; and to all its summons is, 'be ye also ready.' But while there is to the thoughtful, the careless, and the insecure, nothing in death, but a fearful looking for of fiery indignation, a day of darkness, doubt, and dismay, the humble christian sees by the eye of faith, the glories of that invisible world which lies beyond, where he shall again listen to the voice of his departed friend, and again unite with him in hymning their Maker's praise. But there is perhaps no period in the Christian's life, when his heart is torn by such conflicting emotions, as at that moment when the summons comes from before the throne of God, to call away one in whom all our earthly affections had centred, one to whom we are bound by every tie that can make them dear and lovely. Though conscious that the Christian will be silent before God, and that it is his duty to say, *thy will, O Lord, not mine, be done;* it requires a faith of an ordinary kind, to enable us to do this with resignation and composure. But the chastening hand of God is not laid upon his children in vain or exercised for nought. He afflicts not willingly, but for our benefit,—to teach us the vanity of all earthly joys,—to break away the bonds that chain us down to time and sense, while the admission of another friend into the portals of bliss, adds another to the reasons already existing to induce us to wish to depart and be with Christ.

A Fortune made by Accident.—I once knew a man who died immensely rich, who traced all his good fortune to a rusty nail, which he preserved with a sort of pious veneration. The links between what he was and what he had been he concatenated thus:

He had been a small carpenter, and being employed upon a small job at a gentleman's house, when he had completed it, he received his money, and went about his business. But he had not proceeded far on his way home ere he recollected that he had forgotten to draw a large crooked nail which protruded very awkwardly, and he returned to remove it. Just as he was approaching the door he heard a loud scream. Looking up, he saw the infant and only child of the gentleman falling from one of the attic windows, where the nursery maid had been playing with it, when, by a sudden spring, it escaped from her grasp. With equal presence of mind and dexterity he received the child in his arms, broke the shock of its descent, and saved it from being dashed to pieces. The grateful father required the invaluable service (for he doated on the babe, because it was the sole memorial of the dead mother who bore it) by a munificent sum of money, which enabled him to embark largely in his business, and thus lay the foundation of the great wealth which he afterwards accumulated. But he always maintained that it was the rusty nail in reality that made his fortune.

Three in a bed.—George Sykes, of Nottingham, an itinerant preacher, was once travelling in England, and had stopped at an inn for the night. There had been a fair in the town during the day, and Sykes had been informed by the landlord that unless he could sleep in a bed with another stranger, he could not accommodate him, as the house was crowded. George went to church, and service being concluded, returned home retired to his room, and locked the door. After the "dancing and music" had ceased, the company began to disperse, the stranger retired to the door of what he considered his room.—The door was fast, and tired with calling and knocking he aroused the landlord, who accompanied him to the door.—"Hallo, stranger," cried the host, "there's another man to get in here." Sykes, who was wide awake by this time, replied, "what another man?" "Yes, to be sure." "Why," says Sykes, "here's myself, George Sykes, and a man from Nottingham, and I think that's quite enough for one bed!" The stranger withdrew, "he was not very particular; but reckoned that three in one bed was quite sufficient."

As the Express Mail Rider from Philadelphia was within a mile and a half of the city a few days since, his horse dropped down dead in the road. A gentleman at the moment had alighted from his horse at a tavern near by, and left him tied at the door.—The rider vaulted into his saddle, without saying by your leave to the owner, and pushed with all possible despatch for the Post Office, which he succeeded in reaching within his time.

Orange Presbytery will meet in Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 19th of April.

EQUITY SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1837.

IN pursuance of a decree in Equity, made at March term 1837, I shall sell on the premises of the late Jane Taylor, deceased, on Flat River in said county, on Tuesday the 18th of April next, on credit of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, in equal instalments, the TRACT OF LAND OF 200 ACRES, upon which said Jane late resided.

ORFORD MOIZE,

Commissioner.

March 16. 61—49

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPH FREELAND, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or the notice will be placed in bar of recovery.

J. J. FREELAND, Ex'r.

March 16. 61—39

WALDIE'S OMNIBUS.

Another Work by W. Waldie.

ANecdotes of FOREIGN COURTS.

ON Friday, March 16th, will be published in Waldie's Literary Omnibus, a third work by Sir W. Waldie, entitled, *Memories and Private Anecdotes of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna.* This work has never been reprinted in America.

From the London Monthly Review.

"The style is clear and polished, without other ornament than what naturally occurs.—We shall only add that they abound throughout with interesting anecdote, and that the reader's time and attention will be amply repaid, whether his search be for information or amusement."

The whole of the early numbers of Waldie's Literary Omnibus being exhausted, an extra edition will be commenced on the 18th inst., from which date new subscribers who give early notice will be supplied.

Price for a single copy for twelve months three dollars, two copies for five dollars, five copies for ten dollars. It is the cheapest periodical now printed in America, and the postage is that of a newspaper.

A. WALDIE.

48 Carpenter street, rear of the Arcade, Philadelphia.

March 16. 61—

For Sale,

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FA MILY FLOUR.

CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED.

O. F. LONG & Co.

March 2. 4n—

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which I now live, lying four miles west of Ruffin's mill, and half a mile north of Wm. Holt, eq., containing 300 acres, with a tolerable DWELLING HOUSE and all necessary out buildings, an excellent Apple Orchard, and a good Meadow. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and see the premises.

JOHN WHITSITT.

March 2. 59—3n

LOOK AT THIS!



LATIMER & MEBANE,

Having received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable

DRY GOODS

ever offered in this part of the country, which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware,

Queenware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too numerous to mention. The Goods were originally purchased with cash, and will be sold for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 3000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6. 35—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES RAY, son, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

HEZEKIAH TERRY, Ex'r.

March 10. 06—

Negroes for Sale.

ON Saturday the 1st day of April next, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of James Ray, son, deceased, on a credit of twelve months,

8 or 10 Likely Negroes,

possessing many other articles. Bond and approval security required.

HEZEKIAH TERRY, Ex'r.

March 10. 06—

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMUND F. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of N. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and brought entirely fresh; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

Goods will be given in exchange for a very description of Country-made Cloth.

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

LINE OF PACKETS

To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAULINE and CALEB

NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON,

and TOW BOATS will take measurement

Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, Proprietor.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 35—

FARMER'S HOTEL,



HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken that well known stand in the town of Hillsborough, THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.

February 21. 50—

THE Raleigh Star and Greensborough

Telegraph will insert the above three months, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

February 1. 55—

Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,

Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodative terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years

of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 8. 43—

STRAY.

Taken up and entered on

the Stray Book of Orange county,

on the 27th of February, by

Abner Parker, at Red Mountain,

an opussum-grey MARE, about five years old

this spring, four feet ten inches high, hind feet

a little white.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

March 9. 80—39

The thorough bred race horse

STONZO.

Sired by the old

American Eclipse, dam

by old Sir Archie, will

be exhibited at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday

in March, and will

come out on the 3rd day, at that day, at

thirty dollars the season—forty dollars in

sure a foal—and twenty dollars a leap. Fifty

cents to the groom for every mare placed with

the horse. The season will expire on the 1st

of July next. For Pedigree and Performance,

see hand bills.

J. M. & R. W. WILLIAMS.

February 23. 50—

BACON.

40,000 LBS. North Carolina BACON,

and 2000 Pounds LARD.

For sale by

A PARKS.

March 2. 49—

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Register who intend

to make payment in Wood, are requested

to recall at that at this season of the year the

article is much needed.

November 24. 40—

For Sale or Rent,

THAT well known stand at

present occupied as a Dry Goods

store by Col. Wm. T. Smith,

agent for Robert Meade, de

ceased, is for sale or rent, and is

located in the centre of business, the

store fronts 45 feet on the main street, and runs

across the street. The main body of the building con

tains a room, and the wing two, but four

places in all. There is a good dry cellar be

neath the main building. The whole has re

cently undergone repair. With the addition of

new outlying outbuildings, it might be converted

into a comfortable dwelling for a family. Pos

session will be given on the 15th April.

For terms inquire at this office.

February 8. 15—30

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEA

THERS for which Merchandise will

be given in exchange.

NICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2. 15—30

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor

to the last will and testament of ROBERT

MOORE, deceased, hereby gives notice to all

persons indebted to said estate to make im

mediate payment, and those having claims will

present them properly authenticated within the

time prescribed by law, or this notice will be

placed in bar of recovery.

JOHN JONES, Ex'r.

February 28. 39—

State Bank of N. Carolina

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the S

holders of this Bank, at their

General Meeting, all persons having

said Bank for Dividends of Capital or

Deposits, or Notes issued by the Pres

ident, or its Branches, are earnestly de

sired to present them for payment to the Treas

urer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday

in November next, otherwise they will be barred,

as the Stockholders will then